FOREIGN NEWS.

THE TRIAL OF KULLMANN. CLOSING PROCEEDINGS - THE PRISONER FOUND GUILTY AND SENTENCED TO FOURTEEN YEARS IMPRISONMENT.

BERLIN, Friday, Oct. 30, 1874. The trial of Kullmann was resumed at 9 o'clock this morning. Dr. Reinecke testified that he did not consider Kullmann a religious or political fanatic, nor that he possessed a natural predisposition to crime; neither was he a common murderer. His powers of comprehension of right and wrong are unimpaired, but, on the other hand he inherited a deficiency of moral strength. His maternal grandfather committed suicide; his mother died deranged, and his father was an habitual drunkard. These facts, Dr. Reinecke thinks, are calculated to produce in Kullmann a want of independence in forming opinions, susceptibility to external impressions coldness of heart, vanity, and tendency to violence. He is therefore of opinion that Kullmann may be considered an accountable being; his nature nevertheless possesses a hereditary morbid disposition. calculated to affect his free will.

Herr Hubrich, director of a lunatic asylum, deposed that while the prisoner was very deficient in moral sense, yet his free will was so triflingly affected that there was scarcely any ground for miti-

The President of the Court read reports from the police authorities of Magdeburg and the Public

The Public Prosecutor, in closing the case for the Government, took occasion indignantly to brand as false the audacious assertion made shortly after the attempted assassination that the whole affair was a farce, planned by Prince Bismarck himself. He then entered into an analysis of the testimony. Only two questions were to be considered, he said-First: Did Kullmann intend to kill Bismarck † Did he fire the pistol with that object ? Second: Was the deed premeditated? The prisoner had unhesitatingly answered both in the affirmative. He was not originally a fanatic; he only became one at Salzwedel. The act was merely one of brutal violence, springing from a desire of revenge, and had not one palliating feature. The Prosecutor concluded by asking the jury to find the prisoner guilty, and demanding a sentence of 15 years' im-

Herr Gerhard made the closing speech for the defense. He reviewed the conflict between Church and State, and showed how it had wrought upon the mind of the accused. Kullmann, who was not previously troubled in mind by religion, became a fanatic through the lectures before the Catholic societies of which he was a member. The counsel attributed the prisoner's determination to commit the crime to the influence of these speeches, which combined with hereditary affliction, produced a morbid state of mind in which he was not responsible for his actions. Under the circumstances the counsel considered he was entitled to ask of the jury a verdict of acquittal.

After some further remarks by counsel on both sides, Kullmann gave a narrative of his life. He said his apprenticeship had corrupted him, and later the taunts of Protestant fellow-workmen rendered the situation intolerable. No one in Salzwedel was responsible for the attempt. News of the imprisonment of the Archbishop of Posen suggested to him the idea of killing Bismarck.

The President of the Court summed up the medical testimony to the effect that at the time of the assassination, as well as at present, Kullmann was accountable for his acts, but to a limited degree.

Kullmann was found guilty as charged in the inpolice surveillance for life.

Kullmann heard the sentence without emotion. He refused to appeal, and was removed to prison

The jury before whom Kullmann was tried deliberated but five minutes before reaching a verdict.

THE ASSAULTS BY TURKS UPON CHRISTIANS. APPEAL FOR AN INVESTIGATION BY THE PRINCE OF MONTENEGRO-REPLY OF THE RUSSIAN EMBAS-SADOR AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

VIENNA, Friday, Oct. 30, 1874. The Prince of Montenegro a few days ago sent a telegraphic dispatch to the Russian Embassador at Constantinople, as senior member of the diplomatic body there, pointing out the desirability of an investigation into the recent conflict between the Christians and Turks, as a matter of international interest. The Embassador replied that the Grand Vizier had promised that justice should be done, and the diplomatic body would confine itself at present to watching the course of events.

THE CARLIST WAR.

RE-ENFORCEMENTS PROMISED TO GEN. LASERNA-RETURN TO HIS COMMAND.

MADRID, Friday, Oct. 30, 1874. The Government has acceded to Gen. Laserna's demand for reënforements for the Army of the North. He has therefore returned to Logrofio, and will resume command of that army.

It is reported that Don Alfonso and his wife. Donna Bianca, have returned to France.

THE CASE OF COUNT VON ARNIM. WHEN THE TRIAL WILL BEGIN. BERLIN, Friday, Oct. 30, 1874.

The trial proper of Count Von Arnim will begin within two weeks.

THE ARGENTINE INSURRECTION. THE REPUBLIC DECLARED IN A STATE OF SIEGE-SUS-PENSION OF NEWSPAPERS. LISBON, Friday, Oct. 30, 1874.

Advices by mail from Buenos Ayres state that the Congress of the Argentine Confederation has passed a resolution declaring the Republic in a state of siege, and voted the necessary money to enable the Government to crush the insurrection. Many officials suspected of sympathizing with the rebels have been removed, and trustworthy men appointed in their place. The newspapers Nacion, Pampa, Prensa, and Libertad have ceased publication, and their editors have fled from the city. The Nacional, the official paper, has been suppressed and its editor sent to prison. Gen. Mitré sent to the Government from Montevideo his resignation as Brigadier in the army. A sealed letter intimating that he would be arrested was retained, but Mitré could not be found. The President of the Argentine Republic says that he can immediately muster and

FOREIGN NOTES.

Late advices from Central Asia report that the insurrection in Khokand has been suppressed. The cotton crop in the Presidency

aged 25 miles per day, and made the journey from Milk River in 15 days.

THE FIRE RECORD. THE FOREST FIRES IN THE WEST.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 30 .- Further reports of fires present appearances nothing but a heavy and con tinuous rain can prevent serious loss in the heavily timbered portions of the State. In Van Wert County heavy fires have been raging in Bear Swamp several thousand acres have been burned over. Considerable rain has fallen there recently, and no further danger is apprehended. In the vicinity of Akron large fires are reported, and fears are expressed that they may become unmanageable. The fires near Ashland and Hanging Rock, on the Onto River, are still burning fiercely, and it is reported that the woods back of Riverton, Kv., are also burning. The charcoal blast furnaces in that vicinity are threatened with a serious loss of material from this calamity. In Ross County, near Bainbridge, the fire is reported to have swept over an area five miles in length, burning two dwellings, and at last accounts was within haif a mile of Bourneville, whose citizens were exerting themselves to save their town from destruction. Other fires were raging in the same county.

THE BELCHER MINE ON FIRE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30 .- At 2 o'clock this afternoon a fire broke out in the Belcher Mine, Prosecutor of Salzwedel concerning Kullmann's connection with Catholic societies in those cities; also an anonymous communication addressed to Bismarck, and signed, "One for all Roman Catholic Christians."

Herr Gerhard, the counsel for the defense, read inflammatory extracts from Stoermann's lecture delivered before the Catholic societies and from a speech of Ruidel, all of which the accused had heard, and which must have had their effect on a mind like his.

The Public Prosecutor, in closing the case for the Nevada, 850 feet below the surface.

IN PHILADELPHIA-LOSS \$45,600. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30 .- About midnight a fire broke out in the Falls Park brewery, owned by Jacob Holmdel, a building 60 by 150 feet, which was entirely The loss is \$45,000; insured

\$22,800, divided as follows: Germania, New-York, \$11,000; Irving, New-York, and Howard, New-York, \$4,100 each; and the Teutoma, Pailadelphia, \$4,100. It is supposed that the building was set on fire by design, as there was no fire used on the premises. HARRISBURG, Oct. 30 .- A large fire is raging

in the center portion of Selia's Grove, Sunbury. The Fire Department of this city started for there at 7

o'clock this evening. The fire can be seen from Lewis-

burg, 15 miles above. It is impossible to obtain any particulars to-night. IMPORTANT NEWSPAPER CHANGE.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE UNDER A NEW MANAGEMENT.

THE CONTROLING INTEREST PURCHASED BY MR. MEDILL-THE PAPER HEREAFTER TO BE REPUP-LICAN BUT STILL INDEPENDENT-MR. MEDILL A PERSONAL FRIEND OF GRANT'S, BUT OPPOSED TO A THIRD TERM-A PROFOUND SENSATION CAUSED AMONG POLITICIANS.

CHICAGO, Oct 30 .- The announcement this afternoon that the management of The Chicago Tribune has passed into new hands and that the paper was to be led back into the place in the Republican ranks which it quitted to espouse the cause of Andrew Johnson and Horace Greeley, created a profund sensation here today. The almost precipitate return of ex-Mayor Medill, slone, from Europe, a few weeks before the time it was known he intended to return with his family, gave rise to countless conjectures, and it was publicly surmised that some journalistic move was on the board; but the real nature of the negotiation in progress was known to a very few. It has been known for four years that Mayor Medill was not in sympathy with the political course [of The Chicago Tribune, the breach dating back to the impeachment trial, in which Mr. Medill sought the conviction of Andrew Johnson and The Tribune opposed it. Together with his need for rest from the overwork dictment, and sentenced to imprisonment for 14 years in the House of Correction, and 10 years' suspension of his civil rights, and to remain under inharmonious policy of a paper that he could not control, aithough publicly associated with its history and conduct. He returned from Europe determined either to dissociate himself entirely from THE TRIBUNE or obtain control of it. He has achieved the latter by the purchase of 60 shares for \$300,000. On this basis the value of THE TRIBUNE is \$1,000,000. During the ten years before the panic it paid a profit of \$153,000 a year.

Mr. Medili's purchase was from Alfred Cowies and Horace White, who have controlled the paper for nine years by a majority of one share. The shares number two hundred. Mr. Cowles still retains 25, and White 16 shares. The interest of ex-Gov. Bross, who owns onequarter, is unchanged, and his political views are un-derstood to be in substantial sympathy with those of the the new management. Mr. Alfred Cowles, undoubtedly one of the shrewdest of Newspaper business men, remaths financial manager. Mr. White goes to Europe for rest and study, with a general understanding that at the end of that time, he may take the desk of a writing editor on that paper, if his views conform to Mr. Medill's

Politicians are profoundly agitated by this new accession to the Republican strength. The course of The Tribune in the coming political contests will be an important factor in the result. Your correspondent has the authority of Mr. Medill for saying that the paper will, under his direction, be a Republican paper. was," Mr. Mediil said, "one of the Charter members of the Republican party. I helped to organize it 20 odd years ago. With all its mistakes, it still contains the worthiest political elements still contains in the country. It has sometimes gone astray, but if the Democracy were to attain supremacy, I apprehend the causes of complaint would be more numerous. "The Chicago Tritune." he continued, "has always been known as an independent paper, and in becoming again a Republican paper it will continue to be an independent paper-an aggressively independent paper. It will crincise party men, but will do so within the party ines. It will attack party measures, but it wil be within the political church. Mr. Medill means to have a hand in the next Presidential election. He has his preferences, and will indicate them, but he declared emphatically : " I am no Third Termer. President Grant regards the third term as an idle sensation, and I believe there is nothing else in it. The President, I know, never dreamed of al third term." Mr. Medill has a strong predeliction for Gen. Grant, with whom he is personally intimate, and believes him to be altogether honest, and a much abused man. The Chicago Tribune is to be nobody's organ. Mr. Medill declares it is to be the organ of no section, of the party and of no personage in it. It will always exercise its freedom of discussing with frankness all the measures and men of the party as they present themselves to the management. The statements that personal differences have had any influence in the change of management is unfounded. The contracts for the sale of the stock have all been consummated and Mr. Medill takes the chair of editor in chief on Mou-

THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

THE INDIANS CUT OFF FROM SUPPLIES AND DRIVEN TOWARD THE CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHOE AGENCY -AN EARLY TERMINATION OF HOSTILITIES PRE-DICTED BY GEN. SHERIDAN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 .- The following telegram was received here this morning:

Bombay is in a magnificent condition, and promises the largest yield ever recorded. The crop is a formight in advance of that of 1873. Picking has fairly begun.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany have sentia personal letter of condolence to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Breslau, who was badly hurt by being thrown from his carriage.

Col. French, with that portion of the Maniston mounted police en route for Fort Pelly, have arrived there and will remain for the Winter. They aver-

safety for their lives, and they are now being captured or are surrendering unconditionally. There is a fair prospect of a close of our labors before long. Our officers and men have all behaved admirably. Drum can give you particulars. I will return home by Camps Supply and Dodge.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General.

Indian Agent John D. Miles writes to the Commis sioner of Indian Affairs, under date of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, 19th inst., as follows:

Arapahee Agency, 19th inst., as follows:
Couriers are just in from Gen. Miles's command, via
Cmp Supply, with information that he is in pursuit of
a large body of Indians, supposed to be Cheyennes, who
are moving in the direction of this agency. His instructions to Gen. Neili are to take them prisoners, and hold
them until the arrival of his command. We suppose
this to be the same party struck by Gen. McKenzie on
the 27th ult., on the Staked Plains, and that they are
now ready to seek shelter and rations at the agency.

OBITUARY.

JOHN H. ANTHON.

Past Grand Master John H. Anthon died at his residence in Cosperstown, N. Y., on Taursday, of brain disease. Mr. Anthon was a native of this city, and like the principal members of his family attained distinction at the bar. For years be practiced in this city, the name of his firm being Anthon & Leeds. Although a strong Democrat, he never allowed his party affiliations to interfere with his sense of what was just and proper. When the Citizens' Association was conspicuous in the politics of this city he was a prominent nember, and took so active an interest in the cause of good government that he was nominated for Mayor by the People's Reform Party. Mr. Anthon wielded great influence in the Masonic order, and was elected to the position be held during the Masonic years of 1871 and 1872. With the object of recuperating his health he went to Europe a year ago, and on his return went to Cooperstown, where he resided until his death. His faueral will take place on Sunday from his residence, and it is expected that there will be a fine demonstration by the Masonic Order. office of Grand Master of this State,

LEOPOLD VON BIERWIRTH. The death of Leopold von Bierwirth, an old and respected merchant of this city, was announced yesterday, much to the regret of his friends and commercial associates. He came to this country from Germany about 40 years ago, landing at Charleston, S. C., where he remained for about five years. Although a merchant in that city when the Nullification act was passed, he was a strong friend of the Union, and re-mained such until the day of his death. After leaving Charleston he removed to this city, where he entered into business, and from his business and social qualities soon assumed prominence. When the Board of Emigra-tion was established in 1847 Mr. von Bierwirth was appointed a Commissioner, and acted acceptably until 1849. Previous to the German Confederation he represented Würtemburg as Consul in this city. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce from 1846, and on several occasions took an active part on topics which interested the merchants and citizens of New-York. He strongly advocated the abolition of privateering, and prepared a paper, which was submitted to the Chamber, in support of his views. In February, 1873, he wrote a paper arguing against the Federal Government's assumption of the control of emigrants arriving at the port of New-York. He claimed that the emigrants would not be so well cared for by the General Government as they were by the State. At the time of his death Mr. Bierwirth was 74 years of age. His funeral will take place from the Church of the Savior, Brooklyn.

Major J. R. Edie of the Ordnance Department died in Washington on Thursday. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and entered the army in 1861, receiving in March, 1865, the tank of Major by brevet.

THE LOUISIANA CONTEST.

ARRANGEMENTS TO GUARD AGAINST DISTURBANCES ON ELECTION DAY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 30 .- Gen. Emory and Admiral Mullaney are perecting arrangements to guard against any disturbance in New-Orleans on Monday next, which is the day of election. In the event of a riot, a brigade of 250 men, consisting of the Marine Corps, under Capt. Norval Nokes, and detachments of armed sallors under Capt. R. B. Pomeroy, will be landed from the fleet to cooperate with the army. Surgeon Woods of the Wachusett will be in charge of the medical corps of the landing brigade, and Surgeon Berteolette of the Worcester will be the medical officer of the marine corps. It is generally believed, however, that the election will pass off peaceably.

MORE ARRESTS IN CAMP MERRILL AND ST. MARTIN'S FIVE HUNDRED PROPERTY-HOLDERS OFFER THEM-SELVES AS BONDSMEN FOR THE PRISONERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 30 .- United States Marhal Packard to-day received a dispatch dated Camp Merrill, Oct. 22, via Shreveport, Oct. 30, from his deputy, reporting the arrest of five persons charged with complicity in the Coushatta outrage.

NEW IBERIA. Oct. 30.-The following persons were arrested by the Deputy Marshal of St. Martin's parish to-day : P. V. Huval, Eug. Durio, Charles Hebert, Edgar Hebert, Z. T. Fournet, Dorcourt Dugas, Benjamin Bertrand and Nicholas Garborimo. The property holders of St. Martin's to-day, numbering about five hundred headed by a band of music, marched into town with the attorneys for the prisoners, to offer themselves as attorneys for the prisoners, to offer themselves as bondemen. The attorneys presented Commissioner E. H. Riddell with a list of about 400 names having properly asgregating over \$250,000, and were ready to make affidavit to that effect. Riddell refused to accept them. Finally, about ten succeeded in procuring certificates from Tax Collectors and Recorders, and presented them, which Riddel accepted. Bonds were then signed and orders given to release the prisoners. The citizens of this and St. Martin's Parish are very indigonant at the arbitrary conduct of Riddell in the matter. The property-holders returned home rejoicing at the liberation of their friends. The nimest good order prevailed throughout.

home rejoicing at the liberation of their friends. The utmost good order prevailed throughout.

The Marshal, with a squad of cavairy, arrested S. Gay and Agricol Grevemberg of Iberia Parish to-day. When the cavairy arrived on Grevemberg's plantation he left, but came here and surrendered this afternoon. He had been guarding his crop for several days. Grevemberg and Gay are held here by a squad of cavairy, and it is said will have a preliminary examination to-morrow. No arrests have been made in town yet. It is supposed to-day's proceedings has postponed them until to-morrow.

THE JURISDICTION OF THE SECOND DISTRICT COURT IN THE MATTER OF NATURALIZATION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 30 .-- The following is egarded as settling the question of the jurisdiction of the Second District Court to naturalize aliens: Act 44 of 1865, Section 11, says that the Third. Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth District Courts of New-Orieans shall lave concurrent jurisdiction in all civil cases whatever, neluding writs of naturalization, in which the First and econd District Courts of New-Orieans shall also have outcurrent jurisdiction.

NO INDICATIONS OF POLITICAL INTENT IN THE SHELBY COUNTY (KY.) OUTRAGES.

ANCHORAGE, Ky., Oct. 30 .- The prosecuting attorney of Shelby County has just returned from Clay village, the scene of the shooting of the negro girl, Alice Barriger, and reports that her condition is improving. The responsibility has been fixed substantially upon a band of lawless young rufflans, with one or two men of middle age in the party. This gang has acted in a lawless manner since the war, and has been on several plundering expeditions. One member was hung in 1869, which quieted the gang, and but one murder in that section has occurred since. There is proof aiready to warrant the prosecution of several, and the prompt action of Gov. Leslie has had the effect to quiet the apprehensions of the negroes. One of the negroes whipped last Summer was seized by a gang of negroes was selized by a gang of negroes for assaulting a negro woman, and most of the colored men in that vicinity were engaged in that transaction. The gang does not exceed 20 men, and no proof of political purpose can be discovered. The Courant of Shelbyville, the leading Democratic paper, denounces the outrage, and calls upon law-abiding citizens to units to stop the outrages and punish the offenders.

VELLOW FEVER IN CHARLESTON.

Washington, Oct. 30 .- Col. J. Vogdes, comnanding the First Artillery, writes to the Adjutant-General of the Army that, owing to the prevalence of yellow fever in the City of Charleston, S. C., and pursuant to instructions from the Department Headquarters, he has removed the troops under his command from Charleston to Summerville, S. C.

MR. BRADLAUGH AND THE NORTHAMPTON To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I have just seen the able letter of your London correspondent referring to the Northampton

election, in which he asks, "why in the contest there I did not hang out my Republican flag to My answer is, I did. Yours sincerely, C. BRADLAUGH.

THE BROOKLYN CANVASS.

SENATOR CONKLING ON THE ISSUES OF THE

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING AT THE ACAD-EMY OF MUSIC-SPEECHES OF SENATOR CONK-LING, CONTROLLER SCROEDER, ALDERMAN ROPES, AND OTHERS.

The Brooklyn Academy of Music was full to the doors last evening at the mass meeting called by the Republican General Committee of Kings County. The audience, in spite of its size, was not boisterous with enthusiasm, and listened with patience, but with rather infrequent and feeble applause, to a speech from Senator Conkling nearly two hours long. The welcome given to the speaker, however, was very noisy, and there was a good deal of emphatic approval when he got through. Mr. Conkling's extended discussion of the financial position of the Democratic party, and of the effect upon the national credit of a Democratic victory in this State, was well received, especially his reference to the President's "rugged veto," which, as he declared, gave the death-blow to inflation. Toward the close of Mr. Conkling's speech, after he had announced that he would speak only a moment longer-one or two rather timid suggestions that he should "go on" were here interjected-there was a cry for some thing on the third term, but it did not divert the address from its prearranged line of argument. After Mr. Conkling, Controller Schroeder spoke briefly, in the midst of the confusion caused by the withdrawal of a part of the audience. His address was devoted solely to a defense of his course in office and to claims of increased economy in administration. Alderman Ripley Ropes was then loudly called for by many, and in a short speech vigorously denounced the administration of the charities of Kings County. " was followed by Peter M.Ostrander, Republican e amidate for Congress in the IIId Congressional District. The meeting was notable for numbers rather than for the presence of very many prominent citizens, and not a few well-known politicians of the Republican party in Kings County were absent. Among the men on the platform or in the boxes were J. S. T. Stranahan, John F. Henry, George W. Blunt, Ripley Ropes, W. B. Palmer, Gen. Philip S. Crooke, T. C. Cronin, P. W. Ostrander, and Alderman Richardson. There was some delay and a little confusion in the arrangements of the meeting, due to uncertainties and disappointments with regard to some speakers who were invited to take part. Speaker Blaine, Gov. Dix, and ex-Gov. Noyes of Ohio were expected to make addresses but did not come. Gov. Dix sent a letter expressing regret that official engagements prevented his presence. He adds that he shall look to the result of the efforts of the Republicans of Kings County at the coming election with an interest far exceeding any which he has in it personally, for it is the cause of reform and honest government in which they are engaged. "I am sure," he adds, "that our political friends in Kings County will do their whole duty, and with the same activity and vigilance in other parts of the State, I cannot doubt that our effort will be crowned with a triumphant victory.

THE ORGANIZATION. The meeting was organized by the nomination of the Hon. J. Carson Brevoort, who said:

tion of the Hou. J. Carson Brevoort, who said:
Your call to preside over the vast meeting here gathered is most flattering, but it is an undeserved honor shown to one who has taken so little part in the movements that now are agitating our political arena. Before giving way to others better fitted to enlist your attention, I wisn to enforce and utter one sentiment, which is "Stand by your Flag." In politics as in battle there can be only two real advorsaries and opposing hosts. An third parties and side issues must betray the side they desert from. More especially is this the case just now. Our great Republican party so long in deserved power is threatened by side attacks, stirred up and encouraged by our only true opponent, the Democratic party. Without impugning the motives of the leaders of that party it is evident that the only real motive is to take the reins in hand, and no blame to it for the effort, provided that only fair means are used. But that party has no policy to approve, it has no vital issues to advocate, and now goes howing around seeking for a breach by which it may enter the Republican stronghold. Let the gentlemen who are now about to address you speak further on these subjects, and then ask yourselves if any real cause of grievance can be alleged against the Republican party, as such, that is well founded for that calls for a enange.

At the conclusion of the chairman's speech a long list of several hundred vice-p read, including the well-known names of J. S. T. Stranahan, Charles G. Lowrey, D. R. James, I. S. Catlin, P. S. Crooke, Ludovic Bennett, H. W. Sage, John F. Henry, and many others. The following resolutions were also read:

RESOLUTIONS.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Present The welfare of the people demands a just and honorable administration of the affirs of tool. State and nation; therefore be it Resoured. That we recognize in the Administration of Gen. Grant attitude advertace to all its promises, and a strict observance of the principles of republican government, and we heartily approve its policy both doorestic and forced.

principles of republican government, and we heartil) approve its policy, both donestic and foreign.

Resolved. That taxes should be kept at the lewest point possible consistent with an economical administration, and should be equitably adjusted so as to be as light as possible to sil classes of our citizens.

Resolved. That we heartily approve of and indorse the resolutions adopted at our State Convention, held at Utica, Sept. 25, 1874, and consider them a candid enunciation of the cardinal principles of this State.

Resolved. That the aniministration of Gov. Join A. Dir meets with our entire approval; that it has faillied the most sanguine hopes of the popie, and can point with prince the figure achievements in the management of the finances of the State, an examination of which will show a marked difference between Republican and Democratic alumination, the difference between Republican and Democratic alumination of which will always marked difference between Republican and Democratic alumination. The difference between Republican and premocratic alumination of this Nata \$\frac{1}{2}\$ is \$10,000,000, to characterize which the words profugely and dishonests are inadequate.

points was also as the production of this state \$\text{s}_i(00,000)\$, but characterize which the words profigure and of this state \$\text{s}_i(00,000)\$, to characterize which the words profigure and fishowests are inadequale.

Resolved, That the future of a political party is to be forecold from its part history. The Democratic party promised economy, and perpetrated the production of the production of the production of the production of the sinaring the greatest wastefulness. If promised ow starss, and stole the Sinaring Hund. It sakes for hongest elections, and elected its State ticket by Paul. It sakes for hongest elections, and elected its State ticket by Fund. It sakes for hongest elections, and elected its State ticket by Speaker of the Honges of Representations by the prominated and voted for a byte making the production of the Hongest Speaker of the Honges of Representations who design the voted and part speaker of the Honges of Representations who design the resolutions and the plisan who will do the success Is sure it chooses the vicious and the plisan who will do the success Is sure it chooses the vicious and the plisan who will do the cropping will of its masters? It formulates and the plisan who will do the order belong the spoils," and having corrupted the maxim that "to the vicious and of party success, asks for Civil Nervice reform. It demands none-rule and delivers up the control of the two vice reform. It demands none-rule and delivers up the control of the two who dictate its candidates and make their will its own, and would foster who dictate its candidates and make their will its own, and would foster who dictate its candidates and make their will its own, and would foster who dictate its candidates and make their will its own, and would foster who dictate its candidates and make their will its own, and would foster who dictate its candidates and make their will its own, and would foster who dictate its candidates and make their will its own, and would foster who dictate its candidates

country.

Resolved, That we will do all in our nower to elect the nominees of the several Republican Conventions, believing that in their election the people will be able to secure retribution for the past and indemnity for the future.

After the reading of the resolutions the first speaker of the evening was introduced in the person of Gen. Philip 8. Crooke, the candidate for District-Attorney of Kings County. In his speech he said:

Philip 8. Crooke, the candidate for District-Attorney of Kings County. In his speech he said:

I am inclined to think somebody has been awakened. They said that the Republicans were asleep a few weeks ago. What is the matter now! We have matter enough in this county to wake up any human being. The speaker referred to the thievery under the Domocratic rule of Kings County. Its operations are of such a nature, said he, that if any man who can read does not understand them there is little use of my telling him. The affairs of the county have failen into the hands of a peculiar class of people. We dislike to have haif of the money that is paid for charities stolen. At Flatbush, the hospitals, instead of being for the siek, are occupied by played-out politicians. Gen. Crooke then reviewed the methods by which one-half the money raised for charities had been stolen, and declared that what is left of the \$500,000 is not enough to support the poor. He said he almost forgot that they must vote for some one for District-Attorney, and added: "It is one of the most important positions to be filled. If the people don't know enough to vote understandingly—God help them, I can't."

After Gen. Crooke had closed his speech the resolu-

After Gen. Crooke had closed his speech the resolutions were adopted unanimously, and then the Cnairman introduced Senator Conkling, the crowd greeting the appearance of the Senator with repeated bursts of applause, while the band played a spirited air.

SPEECH OF SENATOR CONKLING. One thing above all others, ladies and gen-

tlemen, gives value to this hearty welcome. The presence of this great audience, composed, as it is, of those in whom Brooklyn feels pride, and your animation, show that Brooklyn is not heedless of an election which nearly and dearly concerns the interests and the honor of every village and of every city throughout all the borders of this great State. I, too, feel deeply interested in this election, and it distresses me that occupations and demands upon my time, not to speak of the ilineas which kept me in my room until I left it to come here—[apuse |-- bave prevented my appearing more often

in public to urge upon my fellow-critizens the duty of holding this great common-wealth, whose interests and whose honor are so dear to us, on the side of safety, commercial honor and human rights. Does any man in this great audience doubt that not only the better sentiment of the State, but the maority in numbers also, are in favor of the ticket headed by that tried, patriotic, and accomplished statesman John A. Dix! No man well informed doubts this, and yet the Tammany party hopes to win. How! Why! Through Republican apathy, indifference, and discour-Discouragement! Whence comes discouragement? Why, it seems the most recent cause is that, though several States have voted right, there are two distant States in which the elections bave gone wrong-Government, every man who hates it now, every man who would joy to see the national honor oragged in the nire, feels good about it. I do not deny that many patriots, in their partisanship rejoice also, but I say there is not one hater of the flig between ocean and ocean, not one man who would rejoice at the overthrow of this republic, who does not feel inward joy when he hears that a State has gone Democratic. Two great States have declared for the Democracy. It is an ill-wind but it may blow some good if we do only study its causes and understand its meaning. Repudiation, open and shameless-dis-honesty, downright and palpable-have managed to proclaim themselves master in two States. Shall Republicans in the commercial center of this great Repub-lic cower and wilt before such a shadow? No, never [Applause.] Shall any party which, when all the nationalities of the world were banded against us, when the hought the starry banner had gone down in blood, shall the party which bore it to victory and immortality pplause in the presence of Western repudiation, halt nd tremble a golden opportunity away t Shall Godfearing and self-respecting men in the Kings be palsied and listless they have only to stretch out their hands to win a great victory and to do a great right 1 Shame, shame to the coward thought that hears anything but a summous to duty in the tidings from the West. to the Republican who will not set his face like flint against the abominable doctrines which, by neglect and deception, have carried the day in Ohio and Indiana. What can we learn from these lost elections! In front of all else stands one fact. I wish I could imprint it upon the memory of every Republican from Buffilo to Montank. It is this, that that cause, that party, be it good or bad, is surest to triumph in the long run which flies its own flag, sustains its own nominations, sticks to its own organization, stands by its own dectrines, and accepts its own responsibilities. During the last three years of third-party chicanery and intrigue, of deceitful nominations of masquerading in new names and disguises, the Democratic leaders in Ohio have stubbornly maintained their old organization. Those who chose to join it could do so, but all new-fangled contrivances, all new masks, and part nerships for votes and spoils, have been bluntly refused. In Indiana, much the same thing is true. Mr. Voorhees. who made the platform and led the canvass, and led with an ability none can deny, was the one Democrat in Congress in 1872 who denounced and exposed the Cincionati Convention, and the fusions and juggleries which ollowed. Swept into the muddy whiripool which engulfed the national Democracy, these States, with uny leiding tenacity and unity, have held fast to their own party men and names and to their own organiza-tion. To this is largely due the vitality, the discipline, and the endurance, which, even when battling for an

Is there, my friends, a lesson for us in this ! Many men, good men, Republicans, seem to think the Reput ican party owes a standing apology to mankind for its existence. It is not quite the thing to be partisans, we are told. Why not ! Why is it not right to be the partisan of your Government, your party, your church, or longing to a party a little, belonging to it off and on, belonging to it now and then! If it is not fit to belong to. no one should belong to it at all. If it is fit; if, despite the unworthy members, backsliders, and flaws and shortcomings which inhere in all human associations, it is the better of the two parties, then why not go for it and go with it, stand by it, and make the best of it?
Why not act in the spirit of the Scripture command, Whatsoever your hand findeth to do, that do ye even

ignoble, unholy cause, has made them victors, even over

It seems to be admitted that the present Governor and his associates on the ticket have in the main done their duty. They stand on Republican principles. A slip of the tongue had like to have betrayed me into saying "Democratic" principles, and there is many a true word spoken in jest. Had I said Democratic principles I would stand by it, because Democratic princi-ples don't mean the principles of a party which hold on its substance has forever fled. [Ap Confessedly, they have done their [Applause.] and yet it is hoped that they will go down in the shock because Republicans do not care enough about their party creed to go to the polls and vote. With a party history grander than any other, with principles on which depend the honor and the interest of the nation, and the progress of humanity and free government in the world—[applause]—with candidates who have been weighed in the balance and found faithful, it is still hoped by cunning; crafty, calculators that recreant and slumbering Republicans are going to give the robes and scepter of New-York to a horde of partis ans who, in truth, mean nothing in harmony with the judgment and conscience of the nation, as continually recorded since 1860. [Applause,] They, to whom it is hoped dissatisfied or needless Republicans will give up the scepter of the State, are partisans, but they are partisans on the other side. Is not Mr. Thiden a partisan! When Republicans voted for him for the Assembly, and for Mr. Seymour, and for Mr. Teymour, and the rest, in 1871, Mr. Thiden was Chairman of the State Convention and nominated the ticket. He had renominated the recreant State officers who, at Albany, had promoted his flagrant schemes of plunder.

THE RENOMINATION OF BRITTON. a party history grander than any other, with principles

THE RENOMINATION OF BRITTON.

These men had been tried at the bar of public opinion they had been convicted, they had been gibbeted at the cross-roads of public condemnation, and yet a Democratic Convention presented them again for the suffrages of the people of the State. Such experiments are not unknown even now; not unknown even in this blessed City of Brooklyn. On the contrary, we see now a man who has been tried at the bar of public opinion, and under the statutes of this State driven from office, presented again, picked out from the flock of Democratic lawyers and Democratic lamps in the County of Kings as the particular wether to war the beil and show where the criminals are. [Laughter.] The Democracy may say as Nelson did at Trafalgar: "Britton expects every man to do his duty"—[creat haughter and applause]—but the Democracy wil be disappointed.

I was reminding you that in 1871 we held up to the electors of this State a ticket recking with the most shameful fraud that ever polluted the nistory of New-York. When Mr. Tilden was receiving the votes of the Republicanswhich elected him. what did he do in regard to Tweed! Look at the official canvass of Manhattan Island and in this county, and in that record, if any where in human annals, you will find a pleture of the besotted bigotry of party. Perhaps you may find something worse there. The counted vote in New-York was nearly as large for the notorious Tweed State ticket in 1871 as it had been the year before for John T. Hoffman, when, as you all know now, many thousands were fraudulently added to the count. Did Mr. Tilden, in the name of reform, or did Mr. Tilden's friends, oppose or repudiate the Rochester ticket, which was an insult to the State of New-York? No. My excellent neighbor, Mr. Kernan, who, I understand, stood here the other evening, in 1872 taversed the State asking votes for the Tweed State ticket, and, according to the published reports, on much the same grounds he presents now. Mr. Seymour did the same tains in timpited degree. In Onesia County, where these two distinguished gentlement who had voted frequently for everything to the published reports, or much the same grounds cross-roads of public condemnation, and yet a Demo eratic Convention presented them again for the suffrages of the people of the State. Such experiments are not

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE THIRD TERM.

PRESIDENT GRANT SPEAKS. LETTER WRITTEN BY GRANT IN 1872 REGARDING HIS RENOMINATION BY THE PHILADELPHIA CON-

CINCINNATI, Oct. 30 .- The Gazette to-morrow wil

oublish the following: In 1872, when it was found that Grant would be renen inated, the report was circulated that in view of the many groundless reports as to his seeking the nomination be would decline to be a candidate. So positive were the reports upon this point that in May, 1872, we wrote him a private letter on the subject, to which a reply was received, which we are now permitted to term, but it shows how Grant felt with reference to the minds of those, if any there be, who honestly believe that the President is capable of scheming for a nomina

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1875 DEAR SIR: Your fovor of the 10th inst., saying that the managers of The Gazette had decided to come out squarely for my renimination at Philadelphie on June 5th prox, when they were met by the report that I would either decline being a candidate before the Convention, or would decline after nomination, was received last night after leaving my office for the day. I caused a dispatch to be sent to you to the effect that the report was without any habit of writing letters on political subjects, and espe cially have I never written a letter calculated to infin ence a convention as to who should ce candidates before it. But your letter is of such a nature as to properly demand an answer, more particularly as you say you will treat my response as strictly confidential. Now I will say that I never proclaimed myself a candidat; either before the Convention which meets in Philadelphia this year, nor the Convention which was held in Chicago four years ago. I have never written a line, done an act, nor I believe I can say with truth, entertained a thought calculated to produce action by the Republican party in favor of my promotion over that of any other man in it who might be their choice. I do now, as I did four years ago, sincerciy believe that the interests of the whole country demand the success of the Republican party. If decimed ad visible, I am willing to make any sacrifice to accen plish that success. I feel that I did make a sacrifice in giving up a high position, so highly prized by me; or created for me by an appreciative public, for which act I can never thank them sufficiently. Now, if I can be of service to the party that chose me then, I shall render that service conscientiously and to the best of my ability. The personal sacrifice made four years ago cannot be made now. With great respect your obedient

THE THIRD TERM IN NEW-JERSEY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I have voted the straight-out Republican ticket regularly ever since 1860, and I do not intend to leave the party if I can help it. But I do intend, as do many other Republicans, to vote this Fall for the full Democratic ticket, as our only means of expressing our indignation at the base and ominous silence of our Republican Conventions in regard to the Third Term question. This silence, whether craven or criminal, is dangerous, and has awakened a feeling of profound alarm. If it throws the General Government into the hands of the Democrats, we may thank Gen. Grant for it. A single line from him, saying, "I will in no case be a candidate for a third term," would have saved us Ohio and Indiana. and might yet save us New-York, New-Jersey, and

Pennsylvania. Who is Gen. Grant, and when did he reach that sublime and unapproachable elevation that he cannot condescend to give a plain answer to the serious inquiry of those whose votes put him in office ?

Mark my words. Gen. Grant means to force the party into another nomination of him, and he relies upon the negro vote and the office-holders' influence to elect him. I have sounded some of the most intelligent negro voters on this subject, and with but one result. "What do you think of the third term ?" I said to one of them. " I intend to vote for Gen. Grant if he is again nominated, and as often as he is nominated, to the end of his life." This was the prompt, unpremeditated answer of a quiet, sober, responsible negro, one of the leaders among AN OLD REPUBLICAN. his own people.

GOV. DIX ON THE USURY LAWS.

LAWS-CATERING TO THE FEDERALISTS. a the Editor of The Tribune.

Trenton, N. J., Oct. 23, 1874.

SIR: Gov. Dix in his recent letter to the Hon, A. N. Cole says that he has " no intention of raising a second time the question of the repeal of the Usury laws," although he did once advocate their repeal, because I believed it would give the people cheap money and put an end to the extortion of lenders. This declaration has probably been written to quiet those who are still the advocates of the restraints on private action that prevailed during the Middle Ages. "Tom," said a father whose equanimity was sadly disturbed by the crying of one of the junior "Tom, give your httle members of his family, brother your wagon to keep him quiet." "All right, father," said Tom, "but if I do it, what are you going to give me to keep me quiet?" So I ask, what douceur has Gov. Dix got to give me to keep me quiet, who do not believe in the Usury laws? and what sort of a pastor would be make for a people who, after preaching on principles against stealing, and subsequently finding that a portion of his congregation believe in it, promises for the sake of peace and his salary to say nothing further on

I for one will not vote for any Federalist who will permit private judgment to be invaded by a comoulsory limitation on the rate of interest, or by a legal limitation of the price of labor, or by a legal maximum price for beverages, food, or clothing. New-York, Oct. 30, 1874. A PROGRESSIVE.

AN UNPROVOKED MURDER IN BROOKLYN.

FOREMAN IN WOODRUFF AND ROBINSON'S WARE HOUSE KILLED BY TWO WORKMEN.

An altercation arose about 11 a. m. yesterday, on the pier in front of Woodruff & Robinson's warehouse at the foot of Joralemon-st., in Brooklyn, between David Hartigan, the assistant foreman of the stores, and Charles O'Neil and "Con" Scanlan, laborers employed by the firm. The foreman ordered to do some work but they did it reluctantly, and made threats against Hartigan. Afterward he ordered them to fill up some boxes upon the wharf, but they did not do the work satisfactority, and he told them to fill the boxes anew. This they positively refused to do, and the foreman immediately went to Mr. Woodruff and informed him of their obstinacy. He ordered them to be discharged, and told Hartigan to forbid them from returning to work after dinner. At 1 p. m., however. they returned and endeavored to begin work again, but the foreman told them that there was no further need of their services. They then went on the pier and began

their services. They then went on the pier and began to handle the goods on the pier. Hartigan told them that they must leave, whereupon they sensed a large heavy stick from the ground and assailed him by turns, knocking him down. Hartigan, stunned, made no motion, and the men, becoming frightened, fied. Mr. Wright, the United States Inspector at the stores, seeing the men striking Hartigan, immediately went to Mr. Woodruff and told him what had happened. The latter bastened to the spot, but discovered Hartgan coming toward him, apparently uninjured. The latter however said that his head pained him terribly although there were no signs of blood and no wound was visible. His employer then told him to go to Justice Delmar and get out a warrant for the arrest of his assailants. Hartigan streed for the court, but soon after leaving the stores becan to grow faint and dizzy, and discovering that he would be unable to reach the courtroom, went to his house, at No. 36 State-st. and went to his bed. In a few minutes he became unconscious, and Dr. J. E. Clark of No. 340 Clinton-st. was called in, and upon examining Hartigan, discovered that he had a compound fracture of the skull. The patient's pulse soon became very faint, and it became evident that the man was dying.